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BULLETIN  
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New or noteworthy American Grasses.—I.

BY GEO. V. NASH.

*ERIANTHUS COMPACTUS* n. sp. Culm erect, 4°–8° tall, stout, its nodes barbed, its summit and the axis of the panicle densely pubescent with appressed long rigid silky hairs. Sheaths glabrous or pubescent at the apex; leaves scabrous above, sparingly appressed-pubescent beneath, 6'–2° long, 3''–6'' wide, long-acuminate, narrowed toward the base; panicle narrowly oblong, 4'–6' in length, about 1½' wide, branches erect, 1'–2' long; spikelets crowded, the internodes of the rachis about 1'' long; outer scales of the spikelet about 2½'' long, exceeding the pedicels and about equalling the basal hairs, lanceolate, acuminate, pubescent with long spreading hairs; inner scales shorter, the awn 5'–10'' long, straight, scabrous.

In moist or wet soil, New Jersey to North Carolina and Tennessee. The compact panicle composed of short erect branches, the short internodes of the rachis, and the crowded small spikelets readily distinguish this plant from the other straight-awned species.

SYNTHERISMA Walt. Fl. Car. 76 (1788).

[*Digitaria* Scop. Fl. Carn. Ed. 2, 1: 52. 1772. Not Heist. 1763].

The *Digitaria* section of *Panicum* is certainly sufficiently distinct to take generic rank and it has been so regarded by many authors. *Panicum* as now generally understood comprises too many forms. It would seem preferable to restrict the genus to the Eupanieae.

The name *Digitaria* was originally applied by Heister (Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 38. 1763), to the *Tripsacum* of Linnaeus, and antedates by nine years the *Digitaria* of Scopoli (Fl. Carn. Ed. 2, 1: 52. 1772), who applied it to a group of plants that have since been considered by many as only a section of *Panicum*. This name is therefore a synonym of *Tripsacum* and not available. The oldest available name appears to be *Syntherisma* of Walter. A partial synonymy of the three species occurring in the north-eastern United States would be as follows:

1. SYNThERISMA SANGUINALIS (L.).

*Panicum sanguinale* L. Sp. Pl. 57. 1753.

*Digitaria sanguinalis* Scop. Fl. Carn. Ed. 2, 1: 52. 1772.

*Syntherisma praecox* Walt. Fl. Car. 76. 1788.

*Paspalum sanguinale* Lam. Tabl. Encycl. 1: 176. 1791.

2. SYNThERISMA LINEARIS (Krock.).

*Panicum lineare* Krock. Fl. Sil. 1: 95. 1787.

*Syntherisma serotina* Walt. Fl. Car. 76. 1788.

*Digitaria humifusa* Pers. Syn. 1: 85. 1805.

*Syntherisma glabra* Schrad. Fl. Germ. 1: 163. 1806.

*Panicum glabrum* Gaud. Agrost. 1: 22. 1811.

3. SYNThERISMA FILIFORMIS (L.).

*Panicum filiforme* L. Sp. Pl. 57. 1753.

*Paspalum filiforme* Sw. Prodr. 22. 1788.

*Syntherisma villosa* Walt. Fl. Car. 74. 1788.

*Digitaria filiformis* Muhl. Gram. 131. 1817.

PANICUM PORTERIANUM nom. n.

*Panicum latifolium* Walt. Fl. Car. 73. 1788. Not Linnæus, 1753.

*Panicum Walteri* Poir. in Lam. Encycl. Suppl. 4: 282. 1816. Not Pursh, 1814.

*Panicum latifolium* var. *molle* Vasey, Bull. Bot. Div., U. S. Dept. of Agric. 8: 33. 1889.

Search has failed to disclose an available published name for this plant. The Linnaean name belongs to a tropical species. The *P. Walteri* of Poiret is antedated by two years by Pursh's name which was applied to an entirely different plant, the *P. Crusgalli* var. *hispidum* of Torrey. The varietal name of Vasey has

already been used. It is necessary, therefore, to give this well-known plant a name, and the above is proposed in honor of Prof. Thos. C. Porter.

PANICUM SCRIBNERIANUM nom. n.

*Panicum scoparium* S. Wats. in A. Gray, Man. Ed. 6, 632. 1890. Not Lam.

*Panicum scoparium* var. *minor* Scribn. Bull. Univ. Tenn. 7: 48. 1894. Not *P. capillare* var. *minor* Muhl. 1817.

This plant is certainly not the *P. scoparium* of Lamarck. That is found only in the southern mountains and is a tall large-leaved grass with a few-flowered panicle. There seems to be no available name published for this plant, and so the above is proposed, in honor of Prof. F. L. Scribner, who was the first to indicate its difference from *P. scoparium* Lam.

PANICUM MINUS (Muhl.).

*Panicum diffusum* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept, 1: 68. 1814.

*Panicum capillare* var. *minus* Muhl. Gram. 124. 1817.

*Panicum capillare* var. *sylvaticum* Torr. Fl. U. S. 149. 1824.

*Panicum Philadelphicum* Bernh; Nees. Fl. Bras. 198. 1829.

This plant is readily distinguished from *P. capillare*, of which it has been considered a variety by its more slender habit, and smaller spikelets in pairs at the extremities of the ultimate divisions of the smaller and less branched panicle.

PANICUM BOREALE n. sp. Culms at first erect and simple, 1°-2° tall, later sometimes decumbent and somewhat branched, smooth and glabrous. Sheaths shorter than the internodes, smooth and glabrous, ciliate; ligule short, ciliate; leaves 3'-5' long, ¼'-½' wide, erect, truncate or rounded at the sparsely ciliate base, acuminate; panicle 2'-4' in length, ovate, branches 1'-2' long, spreading or ascending; spikelets 1" long, about equalling the pedicels, ellipsoid, pubescent; first scale ovate, obtusish, about one-third the length of the spikelet; second and third ovate, 7-nerved, pubescent, equalling the fourth; fourth oval, chartaceous, acute, slightly exceeding ¾" in length.

Moist soil, Newfoundland and Ontario to New York, Vermont and Minnesota. This plant was first noted by the writer in 1893 in the Catskill Mts., near Cario, N. Y. The smaller forms somewhat resemble *P. laxiflorum*, but the glabrous sheaths and shorter leaves, and the different shaped spikelets readily distinguish it

from that species. No. 222, Robinson and Schrenk, 1894, and Macoun's plant, collected at Windsor, N. S., June 29, 1883, belong here.

*PANICUM SPHAGNICOLUM* n. sp. Culms  $2^{\circ}$ – $3^{\circ}$  long, at first simple, later repeatedly dichotomously branched, the branches very divergent. Primary sheaths hirsute, those of the branches glabrous; ligule a ring of short hairs; leaves smooth and glabrous, the primary  $2'$ – $3\frac{1}{2}'$  long,  $2''$ – $5''$  wide, those of the branches  $1'$  long or less,  $\frac{1}{2}''$ – $1\frac{1}{2}''$  wide, appressed; primary panicle about  $2'$  in length, the branches  $\frac{1}{2}'$ – $1'$  long, spreading; secondary panicles about  $\frac{1}{2}'$  long, raceme-like; spikelets  $1\frac{1}{4}''$  long, few and appressed, pubescent; first scale ovate, acute, 1–3-nerved, about half the length of the spikelet; second scale broadly ovate, 7-nerved, somewhat shorter than the 7–9-nerved third one, the fourth chartaceous, smooth, elliptic, acute, slightly exceeding  $1''$  in length and equalling the third.

The late and much branched state was collected by the writer this summer in a sphagnum bog at Lake City, Florida, and will be distributed as No. 2500. The main stem rises through the sphagnum and then divides dichotomously, the branches spreading out over the surface of the moss, the ends being erect. The early and simple form was found by A. W. Bitting in a cypress swamp at the same place, on April 2, 1892.

*IXOPHORUS* Schlecht. *Linnaea*, 31: 420. 1861–62.

[*SETARIA* Beauv. *Agrost.* 113. 1812. Not Ach. 1798.]

Otto Kuntze (*Rev. Gen. Pl.* 767) has referred these grasses to the genus *Chamaeraphis* R. Br., and this disposition of them has been accepted by several writers. But *Chamaeraphis* is a tropical genus in which the spikelet and bristle fall attached, while in the plants in question the spikelet articulates above the bristles, hence leaving them persistent when it falls. Feeling confident that the two groups are generically distinct, I have sought for a published name for the latter, and find *Ixophorus* of Schlechtendahl to be the earliest one available. It is based on *Urochloa unisetata* Presl, which is *Setaria unisetata* Fourn. The forms occurring in the northeastern United States are as follows:

1. *IXOPHORUS VERTICILLATUS* (L.).

*Panicum verticillatum* L. *Sp. Pl. Ed.* 2, 82. 1762.

*Setaria verticillata* Beauv. *Agrost.* 51. 1812.

2. IXOPHORUS GLAUCUS (L.).  
*Panicum glaucum* L. Sp. Pl. 56. 1753.  
*Setaria glauca* Beauv. Agrost. 51. 1812.
3. IXOPHORUS ITALICUS (L.).  
*Panicum Italicum* L. Sp. Pl. 56. 1753.  
*Setaria Italica* R. & S. Syst. 2: 493. 1817.
4. IXOPHORUS VIRIDIS (L.).  
*Panicum viride* L. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 83. 1762.  
*Setaria viridis* Beauv. Agrost. 51. 1812.

STIPA AVENACIOIDES n. sp. Culms  $2^{\circ}$ – $4^{\circ}$  tall, simple, erect, slender, smooth or puberulent below the lower nodes. Sheaths about half the length of the long internodes, smooth and glabrous; ligule obtuse or acute, 1'' long or less; leaves involute-setaceous, smooth and glabrous, the basal about  $1^{\circ}$  long, those of the culm 1'–5' long, the uppermost often nearly wanting; panicle simple, 4'–10' in length, finally long-exserted, the scabrous branches 1'–3' long, the lower in pairs; spikelets few; lower halves of the empty scales purple, 5-nerved below, acuminate, the lower 8''–10'' in length, the upper slightly longer; flowering scale with a ring of short brown hairs at the apex, brown, otherwise glabrous, 7''–8'' long, including the callus which is 3''–4'' long, and covered with appressed brown silky hairs increasing in length toward the top; awn 3'–4' long, pubescent below, twisted for about half its length, tightly so at the base, twice bent.

Collected by the writer in 1895 in the pine lands near Cassia, Lake Co., Florida, No. 2051.

CAMPULOSUS CHAPADENSIS Trin. Spec. Gram. *pl.* 303.

*Ctenium Chapadense* Doell, Mart. Fl. Bras. 2: Part 3, 73. 1878.

This plant was found growing plentifully by the writer this summer in the flat woods at Lake City, Florida, no. 2212. A. H. Curtiss collected the same in East Florida in 1875; his no. 4058 also appears to be this plant. It was also secured by Fredholm in Duval Co., Fla., in 1893, no. 313.

It differs from *C. aromatica* (Walt.) Scribn. (*Ctenium Americanum* Spreng.) in its more slender habit and narrower spikes; smaller spikelets divergent from the rachis, not pectinate; the scales narrower and very acute; the awns more delicate and much longer.

CHLORIS NEGLECTA n. sp. Culms  $2^{\circ}$ – $4^{\circ}$  tall, erect, much compressed, smooth and glabrous. Sheaths glaucous, compressed,

those at the base of the culm crowded and equitant; ligule a ring of short hairs; leaves smooth and glabrous, glaucous, 4'-15' long, 2''-4'' wide, abruptly acute, the uppermost culm leaf short, and usually remote from the inflorescence, or often wanting; spikes 4-6, 3'-5' long, erect or slightly spreading; spikelets divergent to the triangular rachis, which is scabrous on the angles; empty scales of the spikelet 1-nerved, scabrous on the keel, the first ovate, acute, about two-thirds as long as the second; second 2-toothed, the teeth obtuse and erose at the apex, oblong,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ''-2'' long, including the scabrous awn which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ '' long; third scale about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ '' long including the awn which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ '' in length, brown, ovate, 3-nerved, the nerves pubescent with long ascending hairs; fourth scale empty, 1'' long, elliptic in outline, cucullate, remote from the third, bearing an awn about  $\frac{1}{2}$ '' long just below the apex; seed  $\frac{3}{4}$ '' long, narrowly oval in outline, triangular, translucent, yellowish streaked with purple.

Resembles *C. Floridana* Vasey; that species differs in having only 1 or 2 spikes; larger spikelets having 5 scales and 2 flowers, the upper one staminate; second empty scale broad and rounded at the erose apex; the hairs on the nerves of the third scale shorter; the fourth scale obovate and obliquely truncate at the apex.

Collected by the writer near Orange Bend, Lake Co., Florida, during the past summer, in low pine lands, no. 2149. It was also secured by A. H. Curtiss at Jacksonville in 1875; his number 3445 is the same. Fredholm obtained it along the banks of the St. John's River in Duval Co., Florida, in 1893, no. 319.

### Notes on some Cyanophyceae of New England.

BY WILLIAM ALBERT SETCHELL.

The Cyanophyceae or Blue-Green Algae of the United States are little represented in collections and exsiccatae, and their occurrence and distribution is in great need of more careful study. For many years there has been a lack of good monographs relating to the group, and the redescribing under many different names of the same form made the matter of the identification both of genera and of species so difficult that there has been little temptation to the ordinary student to pay any attention at all to any of the forms.